

327 IAC 8-13-14 Storage Requirements

Authority:

Affected:

Sec. 1. (a) General water storage requirements are as follows:

(1) A storage tank used for the storage of ground water or treated water which is connected to a distribution system of a public water system must be covered, constructed, and located to adequately protect the water from contamination.

(2) A water storage facility must be emptied and inspected at least once every five (5) years and maintained as necessary.

(3) Interior and exterior paint coatings for steel elevated water storage tanks or treatment structures must be inspected at least once every five (5) years by an individual trained to evaluate the integrity of the paint system. The interior and exterior paint coatings must be repainted as necessary to maintain structural integrity. The supplier of water may perform the inspection if experienced in paint inspection.

(4) Upon completion of the water storage facility inspection, a report must be submitted to the commissioner documenting the condition of the storage facility.

(b) Location requirements for water storage facilities are as follows:

(1) Storage facilities must be accessible during the entire year.

(2) Where necessary, road improvements shall be installed to provide year round access.

(3) Storage facilities and access roads must be located on property owned by the water supply owner or for which easements have been obtained.

(c) Overflow pipe requirements are as follows:

(1) When an internal overflow pipe is used on elevated tanks, it must be located in the access tube.

(2) For vertical drops on other types of storage facilities, the overflow pipe must be located on the outside of the structure.

(3) The overflow pipe of a water storage structure must:

(A) terminate within twelve (12) inches of the ground surface; and

(B) discharge with a free air break over a drainage inlet structure, splash pad, or riprap. However, discharge with a free air break over a storm sewer manhole may be approved on a case-by-case basis by the commissioner.

(4) Overflows may not be directly connected to a sanitary sewer.

(5) The overflow must be screened with twenty-four (24) mesh noncorrodible screen installed within the pipe at the location least susceptible to vandalism.

(6) Negative impacts to the environment from the discharge of overflow water must be prevented.

(d) Disinfection requirements for water storage facilities are as follows:

(1) Finished water storage structures must be disinfected before being put into service and before being returned to service following maintenance or repair work.

(2) Detailed procedures for disinfection, equivalent to those outlined in the current AWWA standard C652, dated January 26, 1986, for disinfection of water storage facilities, must be written into the specifications by the design engineer.

(3) To prevent harmful impacts on the environment, a public water system shall give consideration to the amount of chlorine in any water being discharged from a storage structure.

(4) Dechlorination prior to discharge may be necessary in some cases to prevent harmful impacts.

(5) Water wasted to surface water may not contain any substances in concentrations that adversely affect the water. For chlorine, no total residual chlorine may be measured in water being discharged to surface water.

(6) Disinfection requirements for water storage facilities in an area that has lost pressure are as follows:

(A) Storage facilities must be flushed to remove contaminated water and to quickly establish an adequate disinfectant residual.

(B) Emergency disinfection must be maintained until approval is obtained from the commissioner to cease.

(C) Two (2) or more successive safe samples, taken at twenty-four (24) hour intervals, must be obtained which indicate bacteriologically safe water.

(e) All clear wells and water storage tanks must have a liquid level indicator located at the tank site that meets the following requirements:

(1) The indicator may be a float with a moving target, an ultrasonic level indicator, or a pressure gauge calibrated in feet of water.

(2) If an elevated tank or standpipe has a float with a moving target indicator, it must also have a pressure indicator located at ground level.

(3) Pressure gauges must not be less than three (3) inches in diameter and calibrated at not more than two (2) feet intervals.

(4) Remote reading gauges at the public water system's treatment plant or pumping station will not eliminate the requirement for a gauge at the tank site unless the tank is located at the plant or station.

(f) Hydropneumatic or pressure tanks must meet the following requirements:

(1) Hydropneumatic or pressure tanks must meet the requirements set forth in 327 IAC 8-3.4-14.

(2) All pressure tanks must be provided with a pressure release device and an easily readable pressure gauge.

(g) No tank or container that has previously been used for any non-potable purpose may be used to store potable water. Where a used tank is proposed for use,

a letter from the previous owner or owners must be submitted to the commissioner which states the use of the tank.

(h) Open storage containers, uncovered earth embankments, or reinforced concrete reservoirs, which are connected to a distribution system of a public water system and used to store ground or treated water whose intended purpose is to equalize hourly and daily fluctuations of water, may continue to be used provided that the facility complies with the requirements of a surface water facility.